

Study on Static and Dynamic Traffic Control Systems

N. Moganarangan¹, N.Balaji², R.G.Suresh Kumar³, S.Balaji⁴ and N. Palanivel⁵

¹Associate Professor, Department of IT, Rajiv Gandhi College of Engineering & Technology, Pondicherry University, India.

²Associate Professor, Department of CSE, Sri Venkateshwaraa College of Engineering & Technology, Pondicherry University, India.

³Assistant Professor, Department of CSE, Rajiv Gandhi College of Engineering & Technology, Pondicherry University, India.

⁴Assistant Professor, Department of CSE, Sri Manakulavinayagar College of Engineering & Technology, Pondicherry University, India.

⁵Associate Professor, Department of CSE, Manakulavinayagar Institute of Technology, Pondicherry University, India.

{rengannsj77, nbalajime1983, aargeek, balajisankaralingam and npalani76}@gmail.com

Abstract: The purpose of this paper is to study different types of traffic control systems in the vehicle atomic network (VANET). Several attempts have been made to improve the efficiency of the Traffic Control System (TCS) over the last few years. Traffic pollution in urban networks adversely affects economic, environmental and quality of life. Consequently, extensive analysis has been conducted to generate each-action through traffic-based operating routes. These techniques are intended to provide automated regulations of traffic through different regulatory approaches. Our study focuses on both static and dynamic traffic control systems.

Keywords: Traffic control system, Adaptive traffic control system, Congestion.

I. INTRODUCTION

Expanding urbanization and congestion in traffic creates many problems in day to day life. So our Traffic Control System (or) Transportation System works with higher performance and maximum efficiency. Congestion in traffic has been creating numerous discriminating issues and difficulties in many modern countries and urban cities. Congestion means lost time, missing opportunities and barriers. As traffic volume continues to expand, the road gets extra and additional incomplete. Traffic signal management is one of the most well-known cost-effective measures for managing this problem. Traction signal reminder and coordination of existing signals have been proven to achieve significant reductions in traffic delays, thereby expanding and expanding the periods of brooding sink, travel time and extensive security.

II. TYPES OF TRAFFIC CONTROL SYSTEM (TCS)


There are two types of signalization present in the traffic control system. First type of signal is Static traffic control system and the second type is Dynamic signal Control system. The Fig.1 shows how the traffic signal types are grouped.

III. STATIC TRAFFIC CONTROL SYSTEM

The static traffic control system (TCS) is split into four types

1. Pre-timed signaling
2. Solid state Pre-timed signaling
3. Pre-timed actuated Signaling
4. Webster Method




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Anomalous Events Detection in Frequent Sequence Video via Object Segmentation Using Motion Pixel Compensation and Gradient

¹Mr.S.Tamilselvan, ²Dr.N.Balaji, and ³Mrs.N.Suganthi

¹Asst.Professor, Department of Computer Science and Engineering, Srivenkateshwaraa college of Engineering and Technology, Ariyur, Pondicherry.

²Associate. Professor, Department of Computer Science and Engineering, Srivenkateshwaraa college of Engineering and Technology, Ariyur, Pondicherry.

³Sr.Lecturer, Department of Electronics and Communication Engineering, Adhiparasakthi Polytechnic College, Melmaruvathur.

{¹tmlslvn, ²nbalajime1983 and ³Sugant1984}@gmail.com

Abstract: Monitoring plays a major role in the present world. The collection of data through surveillance is not necessarily by the people, but its decision to use effectively for support. Manual processing of large amounts of monitoring data is not possible; a support to analyze and process all incoming data is needed by the operator of the surveillance system. In this proposal, an approach to intelligent video surveillance is introduced with significance on finding behavioural anomalies. The technique proposed for strong and effective exceptional identity is capable of dealing with crowded scenes. Initially, the foreground of the input frames will be split in order to analyze the foreground materials and to effectively ignore abstract background dynamics. Input frames are divided into non-overlapping cells, and features are derived from motion, size, and shape based on each cell. Each feature type is independently analyzed to determine a distinction. Impact assessment of object movement by measuring the optical flow of foreground pixels. To process large training datasets, the motion and size feature is designed by an approximated version of the kernel density evaluation.

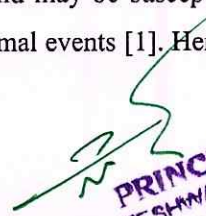
Keywords: Gradient image, Motion estimation, Object detection, Segmentation, Tracking.

I. INTRODUCTION

The, anomaly detection techniques for Automated Teller Machine (ATM) surveillance are considered in this paper. ATM transactions are quick and convenient, but machinery and neighbourhoods suffer from criminal activities even if not properly protected. By using the algorithm of anomaly detection in a surveillance video we can depict the criminal activity at the earliest and provide early actions to the areas of view. Fig. 1 shows the working steps of this algorithm. The criminal activity can be intimated to the areas of view by an alert.

ATM surveillance videos capture the behavioural activities of the objects accessing the ATM system. Some of the behaviours are frequent sequence of events and some deviate from the known frequent sequences of events. These events are termed as anomalies and may be susceptible to criminal activities. In the past, work was based on discovering the known abnormal events [1]. Here, the unknown abnormal activities are




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A SURVEY ON ATTACKS AND SECURITY GOALS IN WSN

N. Poongavanam¹, P. Lathaparthiban², K. Vadivelu³, H. Sathiyamoorthi⁴ and N. Balaji⁵

¹Research Scholar, ²Assistant Professor, Department of CS, School of Engineering Pondicherry University, India.

³M.Tech, Department of ECE, Prist University, India.

^{4,5}Assistant Professor, Department of CSE, SVCET, Pondicherry University, India.

ABSTRACT— The largest innovation in telecommunications is the Wireless Sensor Networks. Wireless Sensor Networks (WSN) are currently being used in a wide range Eg. Battle field monitoring, Residential monitoring, disaster Maintenance, health monitoring or industrial control. Taking advantage of WSN in today's world has become a research area due to the huge number of applications. This paper gives idea about the fundamentals, challenges and security goal in WSN and also the different types of attacks like Sinkhole Wormhole Attacks in WSN. Finally concluded that it will help readers to have good feedback on wireless sensor networks.

Keywords: WSN, Sinkhole and Wormhole Attacks.

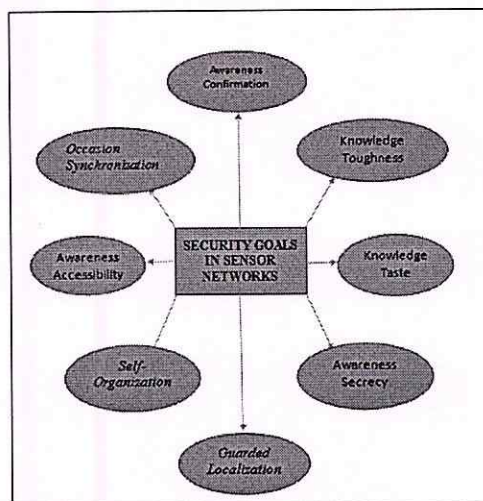
INTRODUCTION

We perform all manifestation algorithms to create an example of differential digestion as well as small receptors, including an accelerated variation plan. The rapid development of the technology of technologies of electronic components of microprocessors has been made possible to develop devices with size and weight gain, with lower cost and low power. WSNs typically have a large number of (hundreds or thousands) wide resources and sensor nodes containing one or more base stations (BSs) or sink (Figure 1), specifically the gateway to the user or another network. Nodes can collect and transmit ecological data (temperature, pressure, humidity, noise levels, etc.) in an automated manner (with wireless links). Node plays in WSN: Collect data and data back to base station. Taking advantage of WSN [17-23] in today's world has become a research area due to the huge number of applications. WSN's application involves disaster control, residential monitoring, safety monitoring, and home entry system.

I. SECURITY GOALS IN SENSOR NETWORKS

Specific alarm websites system are temporarily organized, security goals protect these types of security

by traditional websites and are ideal for temporary alert system networks for primary interruptions. Primary and other key objectives are often called standard security protection targets in terms of energy, privacy, adaptance and proof, while security targets are sorted. Additional goals information flavors, time



synchronization, self-organization and shielded localization.

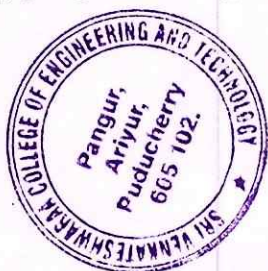
Fig.1. Security Goals in Sensor Networks

A. Awareness Secrecy

In fact, there is an ability to pay equipment through strongly-illiterate advocate to make sure that any kind of home security system is confidential. One of the most serious injuries in the security process is serious. Strict warning node should not show their understanding to neighbours.

B. Awareness Confirmation

Challenges contracts in full burger alarm web sites only require customization; Opponents may give additional simulation agreements [14]. Receiver receives an



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CLOUD - ERP: IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGIES, BENEFITS AND CHALLENGES

K. Vadivelu¹, N. Balaji², N. Poongavanam³, S. Tamilselvan⁴, R. Rajakumar⁵

¹M.Tech, Department of ECE, Prist University, India.

²Associate Professor, Department of CSE, SVCET, Pondicherry University, India.

^{3,4}Research Scholar, Department of Computer Science, School of Engineering, Pondicherry University, India.

⁵Assistant Professor, VFSTR, Andhra Pradesh.

ABSTRACT: ERP is a useful tool for coordinating resources, information and operations to complement the key business software and business process used in all major companies. Its significance in the company led to greater demand for ERP software. According to cloud based ERP marketing, the adoption is less likely to be adopted. Investments can grow faster, as well as service provided by the cloud. In this paper, we will try to reveal the Cloud ERP adoption by identifying its benefits and Drawbacks.

Keywords: Enterprise Resource Planning, PaaS, IaaS, SaaS, Cloud.

INTRODUCTION

To maintain competition resources, the company should strategically manage their resources by adopting the Enterprise Resource Plan (ERP) systems. Companies can use ERP systems as a strategic resource to obtain competitiveness by integrating business processes and optimizing available resources. ERP Systems work primarily by integrating inventory information with financial, sales and human resources data, which allows companies to generate their product prices, financial reports and maintain efficient resources of individuals, equipment and money. An ERP system can be hosted on an offsite server in the site or in the cloud. For an ERP system organized in the cloud, Host servers for the ERP system are not physically present in the premises of the end user simply pays the right to use the software.

A cloud ERP system enables the company to benefit from an ERP system without buying and maintaining the entire Information Technology (IT) infrastructure. Cloud ERP implementation provides less benefit than traditional on-site ERP systems. Overhead costs, a significant reduction in time to run the system improved cash flow for a business through a subscription policy for use the cost-effective ERP system works larger than the pre-capital cost.

1. IMPLEMENTATION OF CLOUD ERP

The three types are (Fig.1), Platform as a Service (PaaS); Infrastructure as a Service (IaaS); and Software as a Service (SaaS).

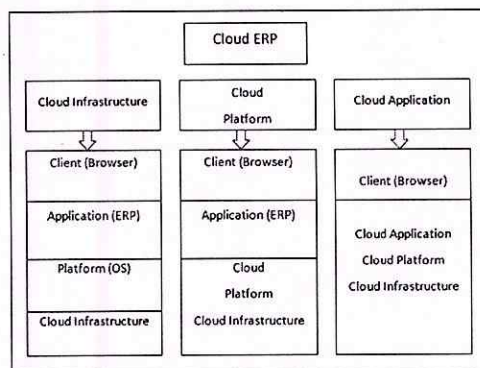


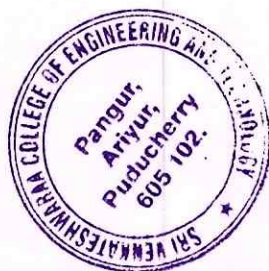
Fig 1. Types of ERP

2. PLATFORM AS A SERVICE (PAAS)

Platform as a Service (PaaS) is the Capability to use in user-generated or purchased applications of cloud infrastructure [17-20] created using programmer languages, libraries, services, and provider-supported devices. Customers cannot manage or control underlying cloud infrastructure, including network, servers, operating systems or storage, but control over the applications and configuration settings implemented for the application hosting environment.

A. Infrastructure as a service (IaaS)

Infrastructure as a service (IaaS) is the process of processing, storage, networks and other basic computing resources, where user can execute and run unilateral software consisting of operating systems and applications. Customers do not maintain or control underlying cloud infrastructure, but control over operating systems, storage and execution applications and limited control of selected networking sections.



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